

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN
Published by
Arizona Publishing Company.

Dwight B. Heard.....President and Manager
Charles A. Stauffer.....Business Manager
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Exclusive Morning Associated Press Dispatches.
Office, Corner Second and Adams Streets.
Entered at the Postoffice at Phoenix, Arizona, as Matter of the Second Class.

Robert E. Ward, Representative, New York Office,
Brunswick Bldg., Chicago Office, Advertising Bldg.
Address all communications to THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN, Phoenix, Arizona.

TELEPHONES:
Business Office.....422
City Editor.....433

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Daily, one month, in advance.....\$ 75
Daily, three months, in advance.....2.00
Daily, six months, in advance.....4.00
Daily, one year, in advance.....8.00
Sundays only, by mail.....2.50

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1915.

Councillors of state sit plotting and playing their high chess game whereof the pawns are men.

—Thomas Carlyle.

Sovereigns and Such

In view of the remarks of Elihu Root before the New York constitutional convention on Monday, we may speak of the republican party as a thing not without hope. His denunciation of "bossism" in New York, not merely of present or recent date, but as the prevailing system during the forty years he has been in public life, will be hopefully received by republicans everywhere, for everywhere they have been similarly afflicted, and the whole people have been similarly afflicted—in every state, in every county, and in every city—sometimes in the name of republicanism, and sometimes in the name of democracy.

The bosses have not always been officeholders. More often they have not been. They have created mayors and governors. These officers have been mere puppets. The real heads of states and municipalities have not represented the people, but certain powerful private citizens. It is such an arrangement of which Mr. Root speaks as "individual government."

In most states there has been some one silent man, or group of men, powerful enough to destroy any governor or United States senator, however useful and loyal to the people, and put in his place one loyal only to the "individual government."

Congress and state legislatures have generally been as powerless to serve the people, who suppose themselves to be the government, as the Russian duma is powerless to benefit the masses to whom it was given as a sop. No government on earth has been as autocratic as the American government, which we have foolishly believed to be the most democratic and the most free. Our individual rulers must have chuckled immensely when they have heard orators prating of the "American sovereign." Nothing has appeared to our individual rulers more humorous than that high-sounding doggerel, concocted by some possibly patriotic, but ill-advised, ass:

"The ballots fall as silently
As snowflakes drop upon the sod,
And execute the people's will
As lightning does the will of God."

It has been a great joke. The declaration of the three tailors of Tooley street, "We, the people of England," was less ridiculous. The three tailors were represented at least by themselves. The "American sovereign" has been represented by nobody.

Now and then the "sovereigns" have revolted and exchanged one set of bosses for another, and then have put in another set.

The bosses, whether they called themselves republicans or democrats, used their individual governments for the benefit of powerful financial, commercial or industrial interests, and thus we have had the "invisible government" behind the individual government.

The "individual government" having been longer conducted in the name (notice, in the name, only) of the republican party than of the democratic party, the republican party was the first to feel the punishment when the sleepy "sovereigns" finally were aroused. The party has been all but destroyed. It may pull itself together again if the advice of Mr. Root should be acted upon, but it would have no hope even then if the democratic party had heeded the warning, but it has not done so.

The sceptre was merely transferred from the deposed republican posessors to the democratic bosses. There is still an "individual government," and behind it is the "invisible government," constituted very much as it was during the so-called republican rule. It makes little difference to the "invisible government" which party is in power—what the bosses call themselves, for it is the boss of all.

The "invisible government" is one which is not concerned about quadrennial elections or about the fickleness of the "American sovereigns."

Georgia and Her Sisters

Some of our friends from the south think we have spoken too sweepingly of Georgia and have, therefore, done injustice to many excellent men and women of that state, in connection with the Frank case. It is asserted, and we believe, that there is no state in the Union which holds in proportion to its population more noble-minded men and women. We know many Georgians and former residents of Georgia and they are of this type. We have no acquaintance with any Georgian who is of any other type.

There are, however, to be taken into consideration in this matter some things which are not generally realized. The lynching of Frank by a few men, the approval by the mob at the place of the lynching and in front of the morgue at Atlanta where the body was taken, were not themselves the acts which have been so generally condemned

throughout the country. They are the things which the leading newspapers and citizens of Georgia have since condemned, but to the people of the country at large, the hanging of Frank and the subsequent disgraceful scenes constitute only a culminating incident of a tragedy of two years, and against whose progress, we believe, only a single voice in Georgia was raised. In that tragedy not only the mob, which is not representative, participated, but the courts, which are representative of the people, participated, unwillingly, we believe, and as we have always believed.

The trouble in Georgia has been the same as the trouble in every other state and community in the Union. In every state and in almost every community good men and women are in the majority, but in no state and no community has this majority asserted itself at all times.

We have, therefore, witnessed in all parts of the country corruption and violence and disgrace at one time or another, the work of a lawless or wicked minority, in the face of an apathetic or fearful majority. That is what we believe we have just seen in Georgia.

"You cannot indict a whole people," said Edmund Burke. But a whole people has been indicted in this case, though not in a single count. Only those who participated in the persecution and, finally, the lynching of Frank have been indicted in that connection. The rest of the state has been indicted by the rest of the country for permitting those things to be done.

This does not mean that the skirts of any other state are clean. Injustice as gross, though in different forms, has been enacted in other states, and in many northern states where lynching has been declared to be an institution peculiar to the southern states, there have been terrible lynchings—in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. In the latter state we recall an especially brutal one. The victim was charged with no crime except that of being a nuisance in a supposedly orderly and respectable community.

What happened in Georgia might happen in almost any state, but it has happened in Georgia in such circumstances as to rivet the disapproving gaze of the country upon it.

Removal of the Arbitrary

In the removal of the Maricopa-Phoenix arbitrary, a barrier which has restricted this city has been lifted and a benefit which will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars has been conferred. This has been brought about by the efforts of Chairman Jones of the corporation commission, who secured the assent of the roads to something that might some time have been ordered by the interstate commerce commission.

This arbitrary rate has handicapped Phoenix from the day a railroad was built into the city. It was formerly applied to all commodities, but it was later removed from many. Its presence on the others, however, was sufficient to repress the wholesale business of Phoenix and rest a heavy burden on local retail merchants, consumers and shippers.

The reduction of railroad rates by 19 cents a hundred at one sweep is no small thing in the history of any community. It will be a great thing for Phoenix in more ways than one.

Thanks, Jean Ribot, "Allemand" would have been more in keeping, or Boche's, either, but we feared that some of our readers who are not French or German would not understand.

THE PRINCE "FREE FROM LICE"

From Berlin a few days ago came a brief dispatch that is strongly suggestive of the reversion to barbarism naturally accompanying war on a large scale. Prince Adelbert of Prussia, Emperor William's sailor son, visited the trenches in Poland for two days. Upon his return to Germany he carried with him this certificate required of all Germans who have been in the war zone:

"H. R. H. Prince Adelbert of Prussia, is hereby certified, has been disinfected and is at present free from lice."

The form of this certificate indicating as it does the necessity which the Germans feel themselves under of taking effective means to protect themselves from loathsome body parasites, illustrates again how war soon breaks down the safeguards of civilization. Such parasites are among the most dangerous carriers of disease. Their destruction in civilized countries has been, perhaps, the factor of greatest importance in preventing the ravages of pestilences that flourished in the Dark Ages. Life in the trenches, however, tends to bring back to cleanly races the old forms of crawling filth, the presence of which spreads rapidly any contagious disease that gets even the slightest foothold.—Chicago News.

Attacks by aeroplanes upon German cities near the battlefronts, especially on the west, have created a demand for insurance against injuries from bombs thrown from them. The Stuttgart-Berliner Insurance company has in consequence established a department of what may properly be called aerial insurance, the company issuing policies covering damage to all property, real or movable, caused by explosive bodies or other objects thrown or falling from flying machines or caused by airplanes or aeroplanes in making a voluntary or involuntary landing, or by parts thereof falling from them. The policies make no provisions for injury to or loss of life. Details of the insurance or the rate of premium have as yet not been published.

ALL HONOR TO FRANCE

The French go on with the task before them with a courage that would have done honor to the Roman legions. Has anyone heard a complaint from France since the war began? The United States has had controversies in plenty with Great Britain and Germany; but France has gone so serenely and silently on its way that we have not had to ask it to explain any offense against neutral rights, nor have we received from it any protest on account of things that we may have done or left undone.

Many of us must revise or correct our stock opinions. We must recognize the French people for what they are: a brave, self-poised, sturdy race, unitedly loyal and earnest, as worthy as any people on the globe of the respect and honor of friend and foe.—Youth's Companion.

Minister—Is this your birthday, little man?
Willie—No, sir; I was born the second.
Minister—Of what?
Willie—Triplets.—Yale Record.

Vest Pocket Essays

By George Fitch

GETTING OUTDOORS

Getting out doors has become the great American remedy for everything, including business and the fox trot.

America contains more outdoors than almost any nation. If all the citizens of the United States were to get outdoors at once they would have to talk with each other through megaphones. It is possible for almost every free-born American to go outdoors at no expense at all and breathe in huge quantities of ozone and good spirits.

Ozone clears the brain, strengthens the legs, improves the digestion, rectifies the temper and makes one more particular about voting for the right candidate. After a man has spent a couple of years outdoors he is usually a philosopher who ignores the high cost of living and cannot wait to quarrel with the waiter before eating his meals.

Many people spend vast sums in getting outdoors. By taking a wad of bills as thick as an automobile tire one may travel to a very superior brand of outdoors in Alaska or other secluded sections. However, it is not necessary to do this. The outdoors around home may be slightly tinted with coal smoke and profanity, but it is good enough for all practical purposes.

By walking home at night instead of doing a sardine sketch in the subway the citizen of something New York can acquire a larger chest measure and a superb indifference to the toughness of chuck steak, to say nothing of a good knowledge of architecture.

By cultivating a garden as large as three \$100 Turkish rugs the citizen of Chicago can accomplish results which would cost \$500 to obtain in a log camp in Nova Scotia and can also help put a crimp in the vegetable trust.

By sleeping on an upstairs porch in Philadelphia a citizen may inhale so much outdoors at no expense at all except for mosquito netting that the undertaker will give him up in disgust and fall back upon the automobile racers for support.

Outdoors is about the only free thing left in this country except advice and the wise citizen will grab his share wherever he can find it.

A Maine sea captain has a fence about his home so constructed that he can enter any place he happens to hit it. It is made from the pew-doors of an old church.

MOHAVE COUNTY MEN TO TRY TO NAVIGATE GRAND CANYON RAPIDS

Ask Governor to Give Them Permission to Keep a Mountain Sheep if One Should Jump Into Their Boat

To navigate the turbulent Colorado river from the upper part of the Grand Canyon to Yuma is a feat which Charles Russell and Maurice Lanyon, two Mohave county men will attempt in a small boat. They will start on their perilous trip this week.

A letter was received yesterday at the governor's office from one of the men asking permission to capture a mountain sheep in case they should have an opportunity to do so. "In case one should jump into the boat," the writer put it, "we would hate like everything to push it out into the river and watch it drown." The request of the intrepid voyagers has been referred to State Game Warden Willard, who has authority to grant permission for the capture of protected animals when they are intended to be used in scientific collections.

OBITUARY

Samuel A. Fry was born near Martinsburg, Berkeley county, West Virginia, June 28, 1859; died August 30, 1915, at Phoenix. Moved to Illinois in 1855 and to Platt county, Missouri, in June 1856. Moved to Johnson county, Kansas, November 1870. On December 28, 1899, was married to Mrs. Marietta Hansen. Moved to Belton, Cass county, Missouri, moved to St. Clair county, Missouri, in April 1901. In March 1903 removed to Johnson county, Kansas. October 6, 1909, moved to the Republic of Mexico. Left Mexico, May 18th, 1912. Arrived at Fullerton, California, June 8th, 1912. He removed from Fullerton to Phoenix in March 1914, in a wagon. He has lived in and near Phoenix since.

Only too true (of himself) is a saying he often applied to others: "We never prize the music till the sweet-voiced bird has flown." Those who know him best loved him most. His most pleasant thoughts, actions and deeds he lived at home as well as abroad. He always said: "Nobody shall have a happier home than I." He has always been a devout Christian, starting each day's work with family prayers. He was a loving devoted husband and father, always living for others. He leaves a wife, a son, Jesse, a daughter, Mrs. D. L. Reeder, all of Phoenix and a brother, J. T. Fry of Oregon, and a host of friends to mourn their loss.

He was stricken by paralysis last Wednesday and was unconscious almost from the beginning. He passed away Monday evening to a well-earned rest. Funeral was held from the home, north of Phoenix at 3 p. m. Tuesday, August 31. Interment was made in the K. of P. cemetery, Phoenix.—(Contributed.)

Uncensored Sense and Nonsense

(By Remlik)

A dashing young fellow named Hood, In his bathing suit, stood on the pier. When he dived from the pier A shark that stood near, Put him in where he'd do the most good.

(Charles Kingsley.)

And this ought to teach us to not only look before we leap; but to be aware lest we be taken in by strangers.

"I see by the papers" that burglars are out after "state papers." Hope they don't get hold of any of the records of the last legislature—still, they may do it. They ought to get a good price for them from some of the "funny" papers.

Church bells have gone out of use; horse cars are of the past; whiskers are out of date; booze drinking is under the ban and why. Oh why cannot we abandon the sable garments of mourning, gloom bearing things—I wouldn't hit a man who had a bunch of that black mosquito bar on his hat—I wouldn't talk sassy to a man who wore a black band around his arm—I wouldn't cut up with a lady who wore the ugly make-up of grief—neither would you—we'd be afraid to for some reason or other.

It is advertising your grief, spreading your woe and the black stuff makes others mournful and depressed when they have nothing to mourn about.

The dead party don't care a darn and don't need the advertising. The chances are that the one who has "passed out" (no matter to which place he has gone) is having a better time than he ever had here on earth so I think we ought to wear all the colors of the rainbow so that his shade (shades all wear white) can look down—or possibly up—and see that we are glad he is enjoying himself. If I was a shade I would "come back" if I saw any of my relatives wearing the doleful over my demise and I would haunt them until they shed the sombre and donned the glad rags. Then I would go on back up there—note the UP?

Of course this has nothing to do with the tenants of Five Points paying for their street crossings—or the paving matter—or the holes on the street car tracks; but everybody is "next" to all that sort of thing—besides it falls on one.

RUSSIA'S WEALTH IN FIGHTING MEN

Russia has ten millions of these great, broad-shouldered, blue-eyed, smiling, elementary men to the front and is drilling and preparing millions more. If men—mere men—could win a war, the Russians would have been in Berlin long since. It is probable that no person knows accurately just how many men there are under arms in Russia, how many are being made ready for arms, how many are still in reserve. As I write this, for example, the only sons have not yet been called. When they are called, that means 1½ millions or 2 millions more of men. Then too, there are other millions who can be used. Russia has seas of men oceans of them—for all Russia is in this war. Only the Finns are cold toward it, and only the wild tribes of the Caucasus are utilizing it for their own advantage.—Samuel G. Blythe in the Saturday Evening Post.

Rippling Rhymes

By Walt Mason

SIDETRACKED

I bought a barrel of ray apparel in the spring, made heavy payment for Palm Beach raiment, and hoped to be a king. "When summer bakes us," I said, "and cakes us with freckles, sun-burn, tan, I'll be so gaudy that Lord Snodgrass will seem an also ran. The girls will follow, o'er hill and hollow, my glances to command; and wealthy widowers will then be bidders for my old heart and hand. The other fellows will all be jealous, the way I win the girls, and counts and princes will all seem quinces, and likewise belted earls. O summer, hurry! I fret and worry to wear my gorgeous rags! Come, weather torrid! It's simply horrid the way the springtime lags!" But summer weather broke loose its tether, and started off dead wrong; the rains were pouring and torrents roaring, the whole blamed season long! I view with loathing the winter clothing this climate makes me don; those grand Palm Beaches, those tailored peaches, were long since placed in rawn. Thus man goes dreaming of triumphs screaming and dreams go up the spout; the fates sidetrack him and swat and crack him, and put him down and out.

A LILLE-TO-WARSAW EXPRESS

Eleven Days After Capture of City Germans Had Built Railroad

BERLIN — "Lille-to-Warsaw Express."

These words record another German mechanical and technical triumph. Eleven days after the capture of Warsaw the military railroad officials inaugurated, through train service, connecting the extremes occupied in the enemies' territory. The express leaves Lille at 6:40 o'clock in the morning, reaches Brussels at 8:30 o'clock, Berlin at midnight and arrives at Warsaw in time for lunch the next afternoon.

On its first trip the new train eastward to Berlin carried a party of seven leading American war correspondents, going to witness the bombardment of Novo Georgievsk.

Levee work in Louisiana from April 1912, to April 1914, involved the handling of 16,607,836 cubic yards of earthwork, at an estimated cost of \$3,809,919.

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